

# Exploring Two Higgs Doublet Models Through Higgs Production

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# Outline

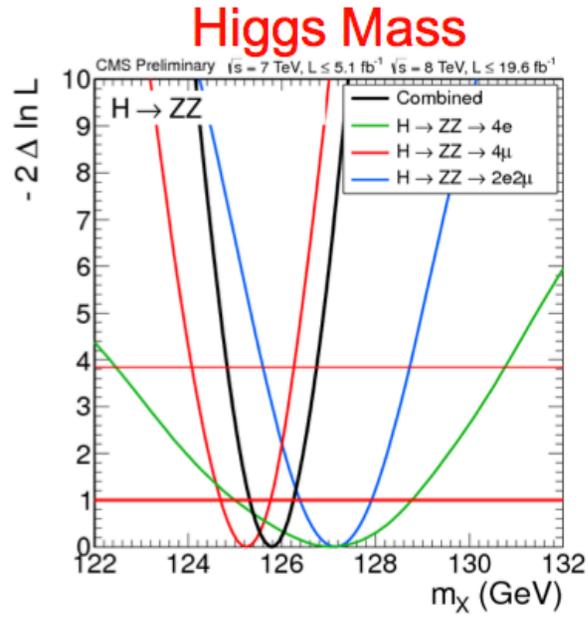
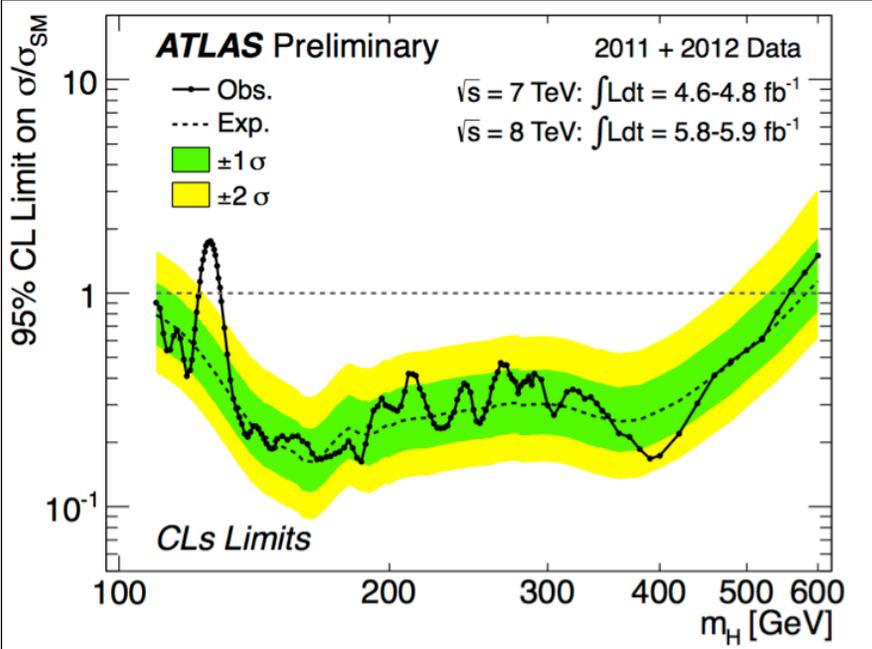
- Higgs production and decay
- Introduction to two Higgs doublet models (2HDMs.)
- LHC limits
- Flavor constraints
- Conclusions

# Purpose and assumptions

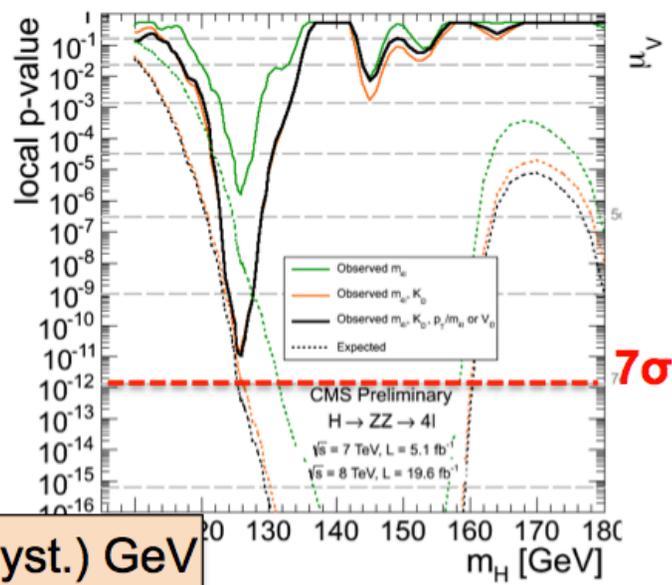
- Discuss the connection between the recently observed Higgs-like particle and rare B decays in the context of 2HDMs.
- Assume that the discovered Higgs is the lightest Higgs boson.
- Study physics in the non-decoupling limit.
- No tree-level FCNC

# Higgs Discovery

4th July 2012: ATLAS and CMS have observed a new particle, with mass  $\sim 125$  GeV.

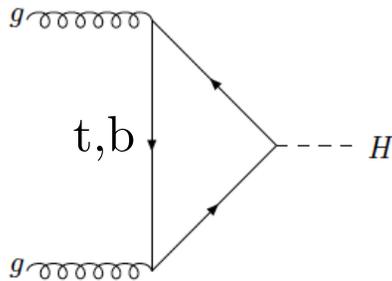


$m_H = 125.8 \pm 0.5(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.2(\text{syst.})$  GeV

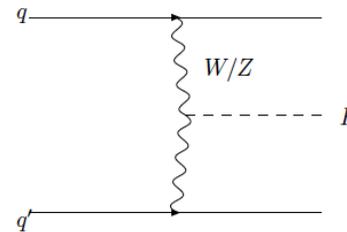


# Higgs productions at the LHC

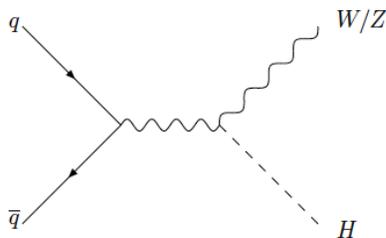
- Gluon fusion (ggF)



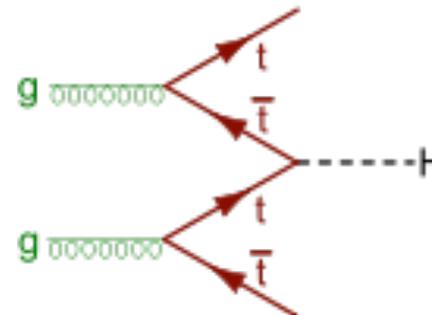
- Vector boson fusion (VBF)



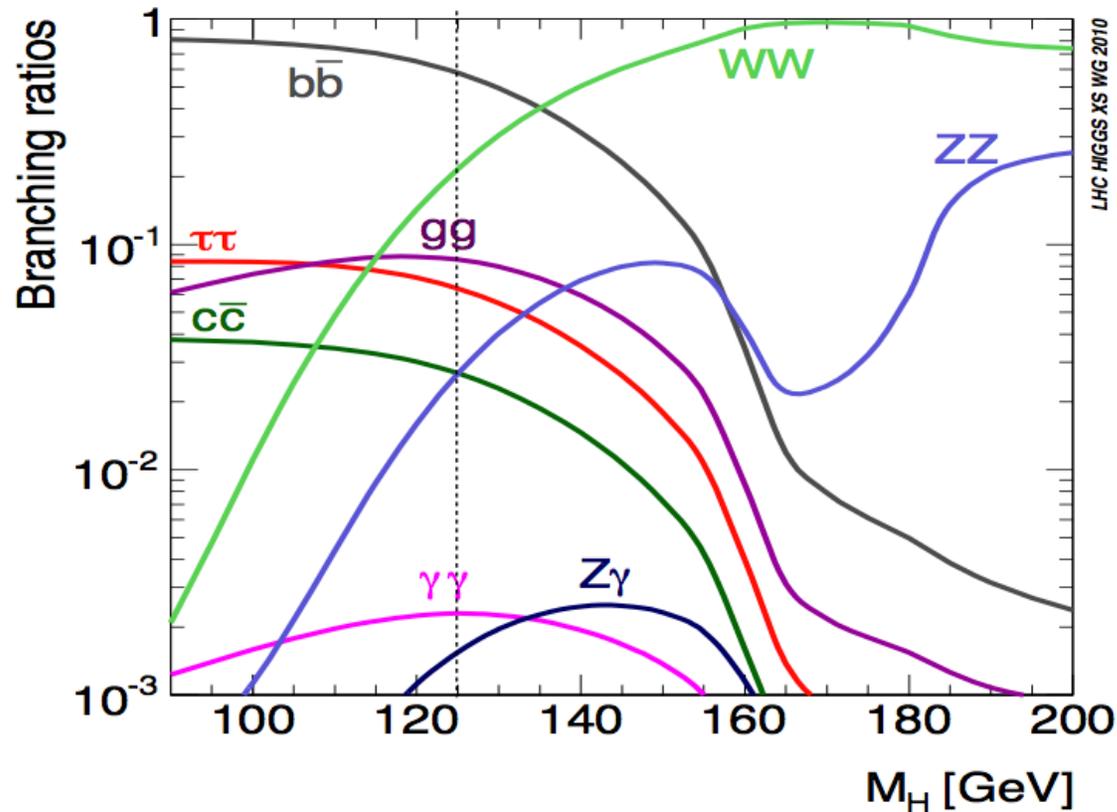
- Associated production (WH/ZH)



- $ttH$



# Higgs Decays



- Tree-level:  $h \rightarrow f\bar{f}$  and  $h \rightarrow VV$
- Loop:  $h \rightarrow gg$ ,  $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ , and  $h \rightarrow Z\gamma$

# Higgs Decays to Photons

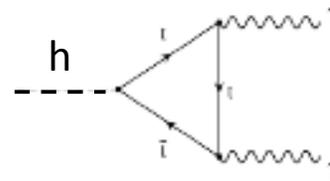
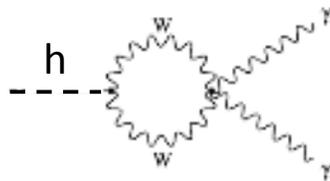
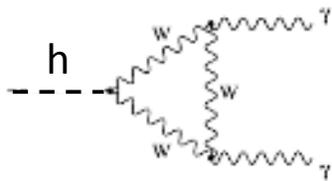
- Dominant contribution is W loops
- Contribution from top is small

*Note opposite signs of t/W loops*

$$\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) \approx \frac{\alpha^3}{256\pi^2 s_W^2} \frac{M_h^3}{M_W^2} \left| 7 - \frac{16}{9} + \dots \right|^2$$

W

top



# Two Higgs Doublet Models (2HDMs)

- A good review paper: [Branco, Ferreira, Lavoura, Rebelo, Sher, Silva]

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^+ \\ \phi_1^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2^+ \\ \phi_2^0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \langle \phi_i^0 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{v_i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi_i^0 = \frac{v_i}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\phi_i^{0,r} + i\phi_i^{0,i})$$

- $\beta$  :  $\tan \beta \equiv \frac{v_2}{v_1}$
- $\alpha$  : The mixing angle between two CP-even neutral Higgs bosons.
- Apply an  $Z_2$  symmetry, such that a fermion couples only to a single Higgs doublet. Free from tree level FCNCs. [S. L. Glashow and S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. D 15, 1958 (1977).]

$$\Phi_1 \rightarrow -\Phi_1, \Phi_2 \rightarrow \Phi_2 \quad \text{and} \quad d \rightarrow -d, u \rightarrow u, e \rightarrow -e. \quad \text{for the type II model}$$

- Five Higgs bosons:  $h, H, A,$  and  $H^\pm$
- 6 parameters:  $\alpha, \tan\beta, M_h, M_H, M_A,$  and  $M_{H^\pm}$
- Assume that  $M_h = 125 \text{ GeV}$

# Neutral Higgs couplings

Model	Type I	Type II	Lepton-specific	Flipped
$\Phi_1$	-	$d, \ell$	$\ell$	$d$
$\Phi_2$	$u, d, \ell$	$u$	$u, d$	$u, \ell$

Neutral Higgs couplings in the 2HDMs.

$$\mathcal{L} = -\sum_i g_{i\bar{i}h} \frac{m_i}{v} \bar{f}_i f_i h^0 - \sum_{V=W,Z} g_{hVV} \frac{2M_V^2}{v} V_\mu V^\mu h^0$$

	I	II	Lepton specific	Flipped
$g_{hVV}$	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$
$g_{h\bar{t}t}$	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$
$g_{hb\bar{b}}$	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$-\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta}$	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$-\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta}$
$g_{h\tau^+\tau^-}$	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$-\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta}$	$-\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta}$	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$

- Universal hVV couplings  $\sin(\beta - \alpha)$
- An example of Type II: Supersymmetry
- Decoupling limit:  $\sin(\beta - \alpha) = 1$ ,  $\sin \alpha = -\cos \beta$  and  $\cos \alpha = \sin \beta$

# Charged Higgs couplings

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}M_W} \bar{i}(\lambda_{tt}m_t P_L - \lambda_{bb}m_b P_R)bH^+ - \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}M_W} \bar{\nu}\lambda_{ll}m_l P_R lH^+ + \text{H.c.},$$

Charged Higgs Couplings in the 2HDMs

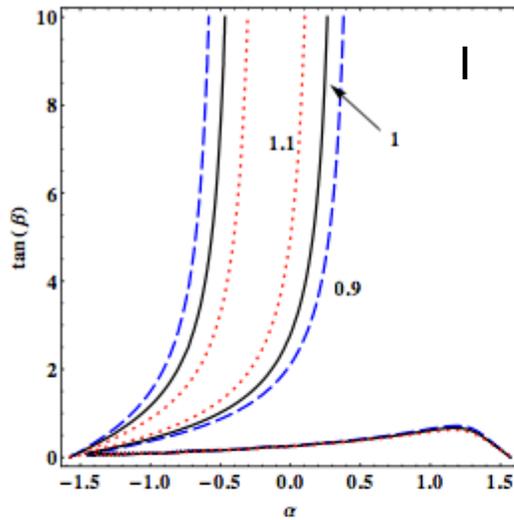
	I	II	Lepton Specific	Flipped
$\lambda_{tt}$	$\cot \beta$	$\cot \beta$	$\cot \beta$	$\cot \beta$
$\lambda_{bb}$	$\cot \beta$	$-\tan \beta$	$\cot \beta$	$-\tan \beta$
$\lambda_{\tau\tau}$	$\cot \beta$	$-\tan \beta$	$-\tan \beta$	$\cot \beta$

# Signal strength

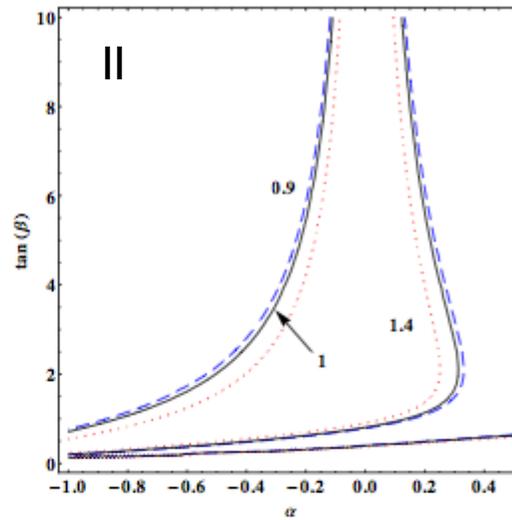
$$R_{\text{decay}}^{\text{production}} \equiv \frac{\sum_j \sigma(pp \rightarrow j \rightarrow h) \times \text{B}(h \rightarrow \text{decay})|_{\text{observed}}}{\sum_j \sigma(pp \rightarrow j \rightarrow h) \times \text{B}(h \rightarrow \text{decay})|_{\text{SM}}}$$

- $R=1$  : Standard Model Higgs
- Measuring deviations of the couplings from the SM
- Ratio: avoid the large uncertainties

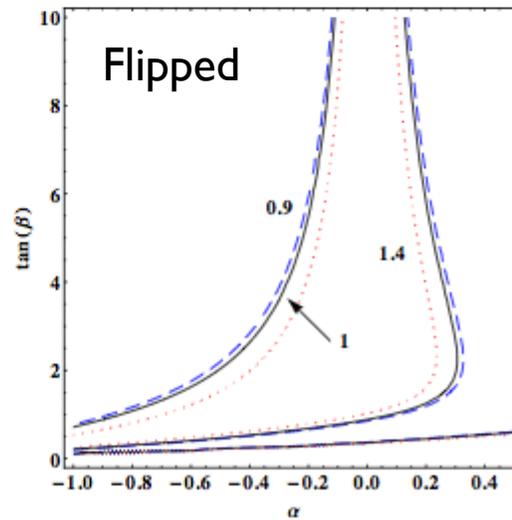
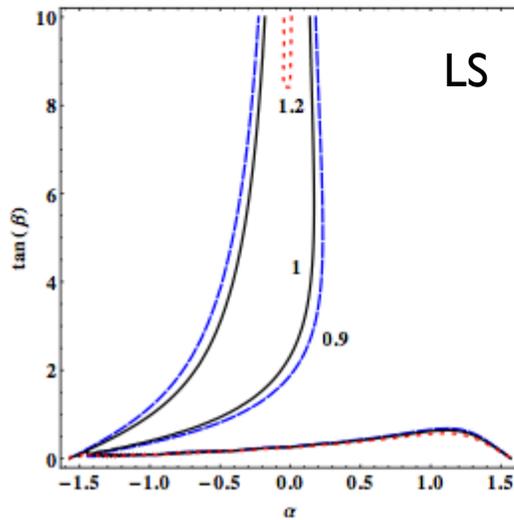
# Higgs to diphoton through ggF: $R_{\gamma\gamma}^{ggF}$



(a)

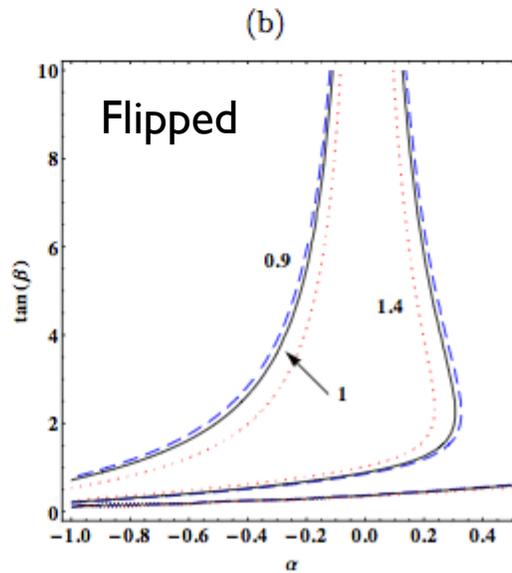
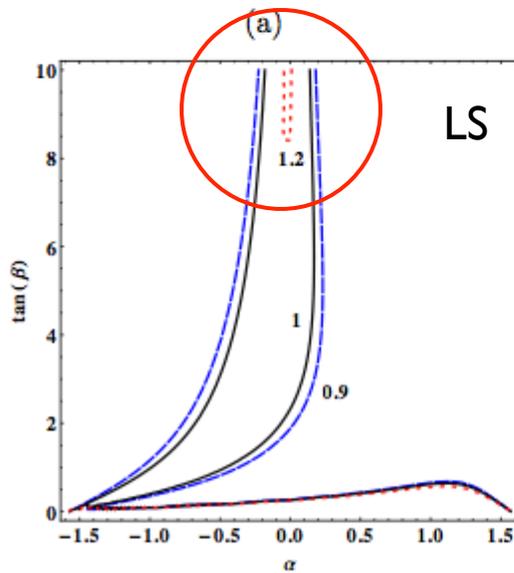
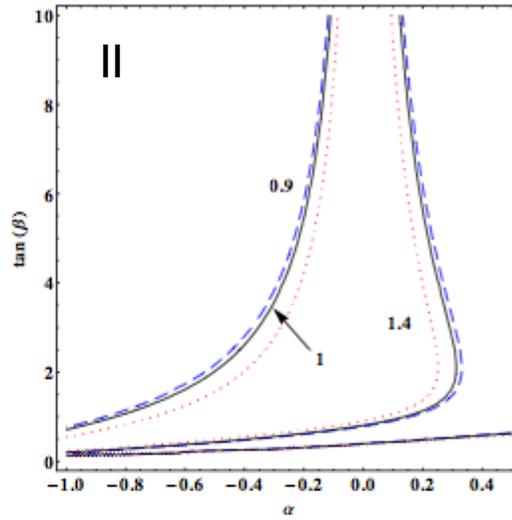
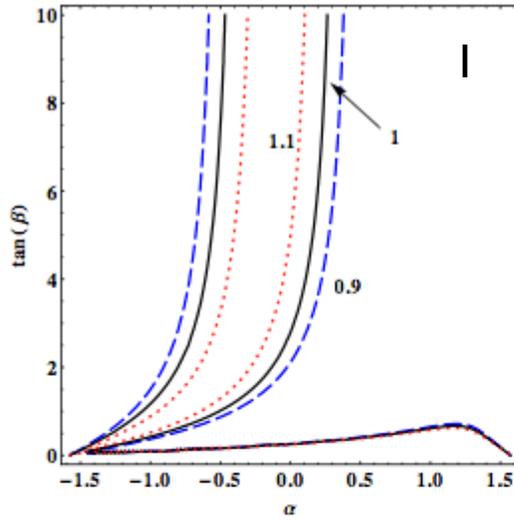


(b)



- $g_{hVV} = \sin(\beta - \alpha)$  changes sign at large  $\alpha$  and small  $\tan\beta$ .
- Not possible to obtain  $R_{\gamma\gamma}^{ggF}$  larger than 1.2 for the type I.
- For the lepton specific model, at large  $\tan\beta$  the contours get narrower because of the  $h \rightarrow \tau\bar{\tau}$  contributions to the total width  $\propto (\sin\alpha/\cos\beta)^2$ , except for  $\alpha \sim 0$ .
- $R_{\gamma\gamma}^{ggF} > 1.2$  requires  $\alpha \sim 0$  and  $\tan\beta > 8$ .
- Similarly, for the type II and flipped models, the total widths are enhanced by the large ratio to  $b\bar{b}$  and  $\tau\bar{\tau}$ , respectively, so the contours becomes narrower at large  $\tan\beta$ .

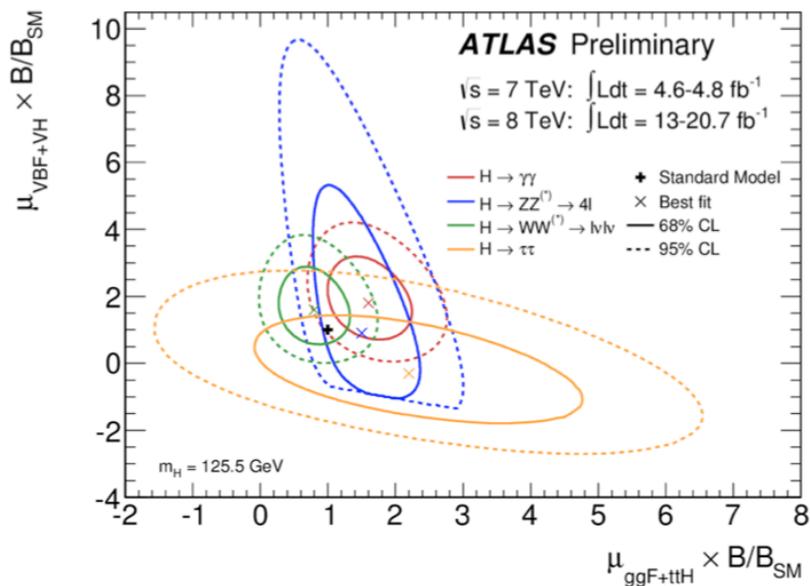
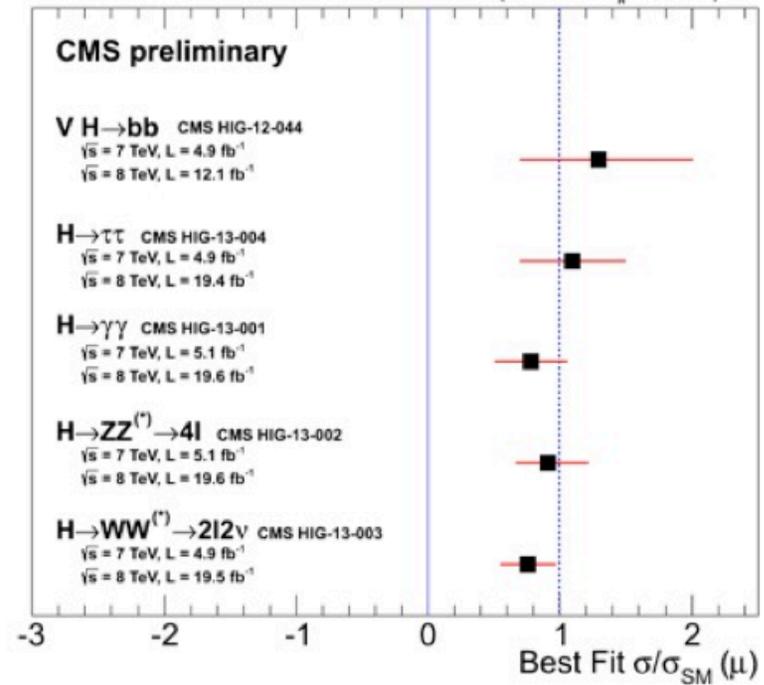
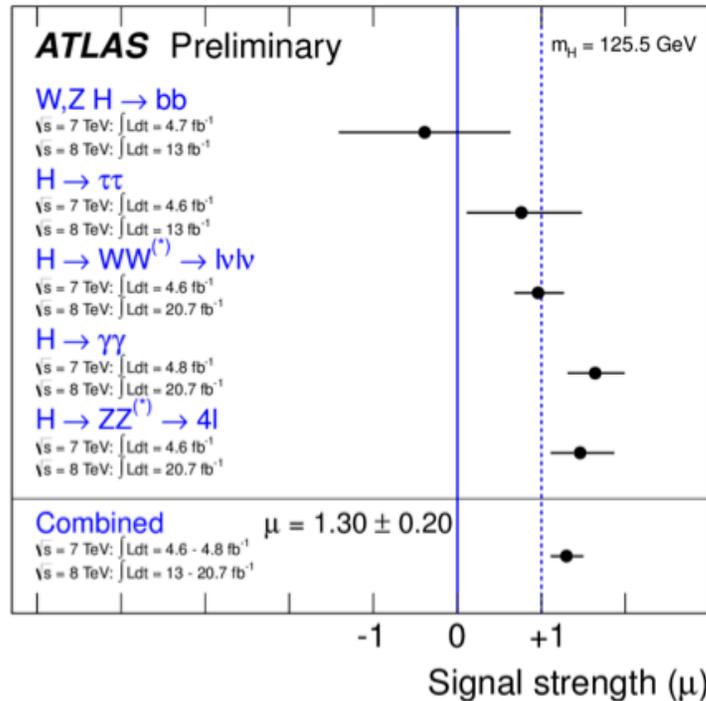
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# Measured signal strength

Moriond results



$\chi^2$  fit

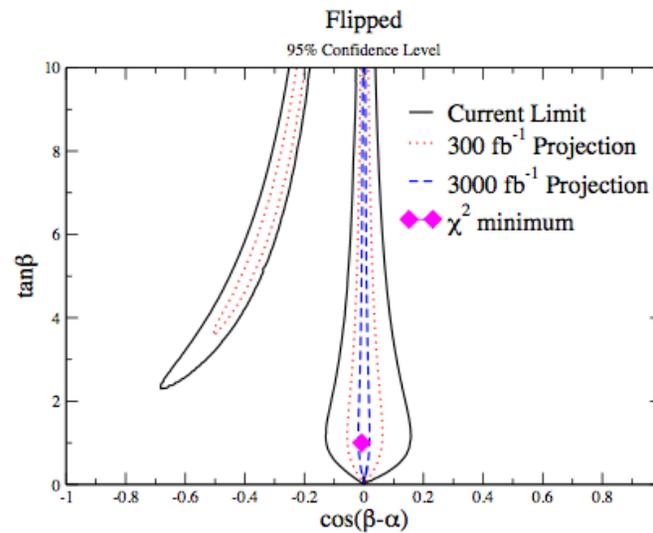
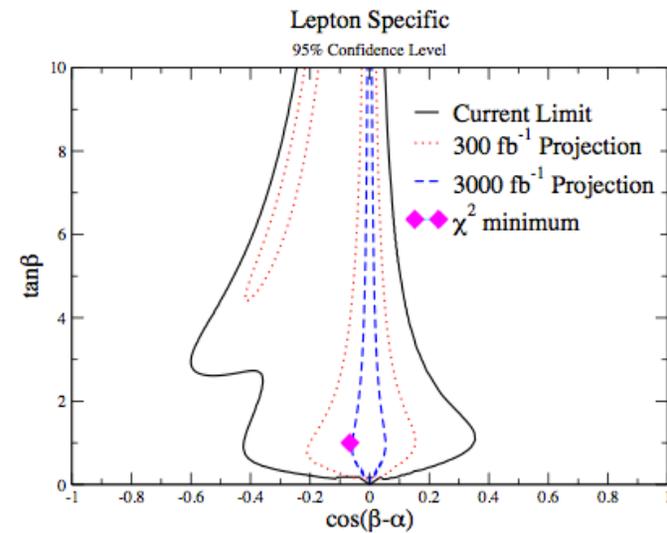
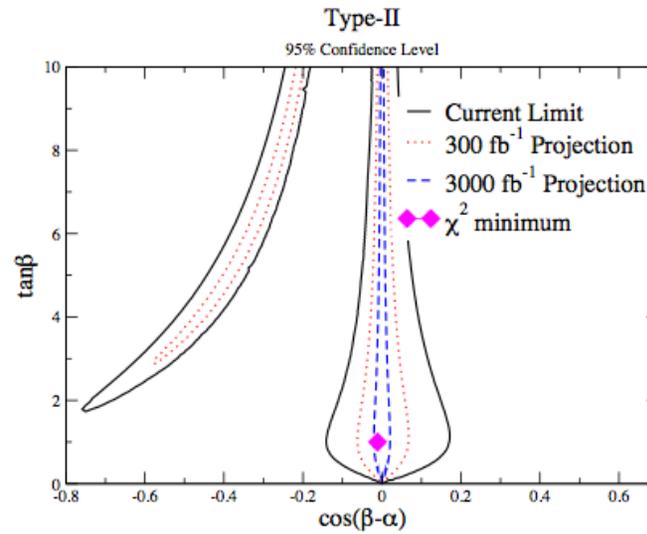
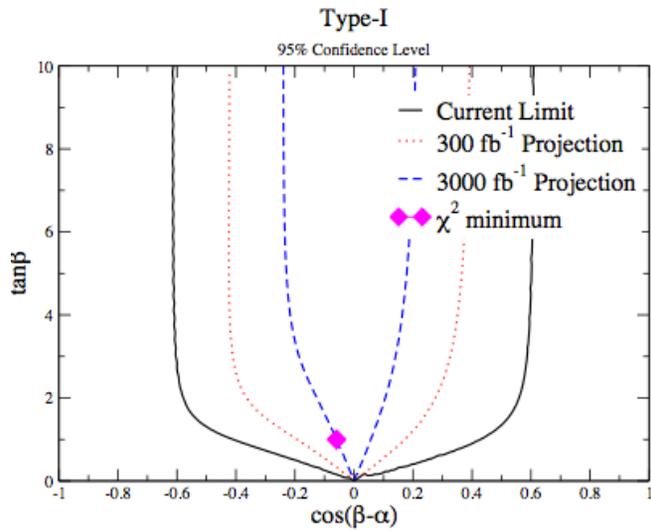
$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{(R_i^{2\text{HDM}} - R_i^{\text{meas}})^2}{(\sigma_i^{\text{meas}})^2}$$

$R_i^{\text{meas}}$  : Measured Higgs signal strengths.

$\sigma_i^{\text{meas}}$  : The uncertainty of  $R_i^{\text{meas}}$

$R_i^{2\text{HDM}}$  : Theoretical prediction from 2HDMs

# $\chi^2$ fit



- SM limit is  $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = 0$
- Projection: assume that the SM is correct.
- systematics  $\sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{(N)}}$
- These best fit values will be used as input parameters for the flavor bounds later.

# Other constraints

- Flavor constraints:

- $BR(B \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$

- $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$

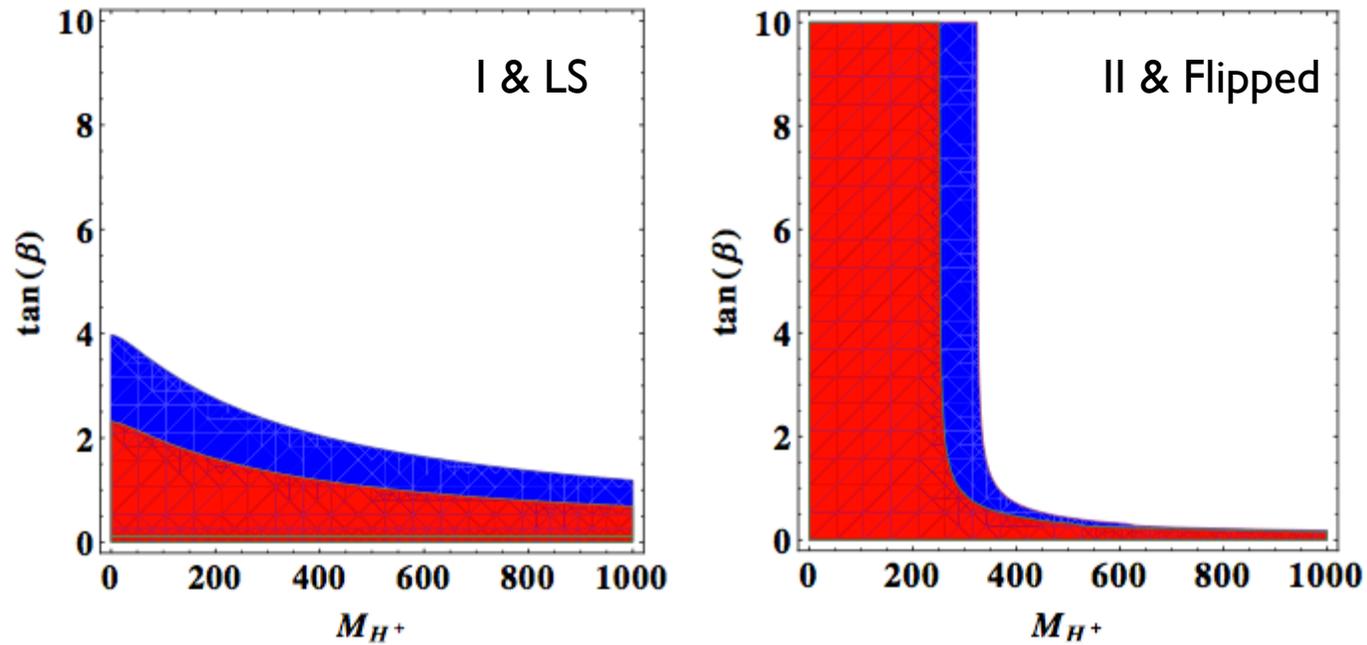
- LEP II direct search:

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow H^+ H^- \text{ with } H^+ \rightarrow \tau \nu \text{ or } c \bar{s} \text{ at 95\% CL}$$

$$M_{H^\pm} \geq 78.6 \text{ GeV to } 89.6 \text{ GeV}$$

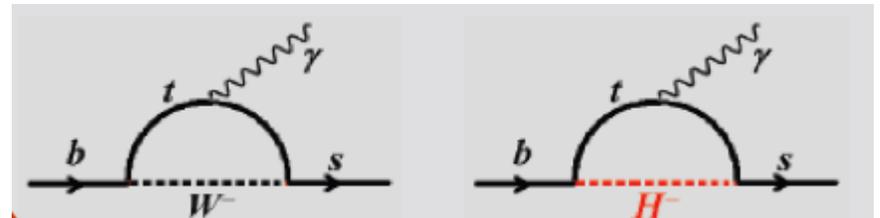
[hep-ex/0107031, hep-ex/1301.6065]

# Flavor constraints: $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$



$$BR(B \rightarrow X_s \gamma) |_{exp} = (3.55 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-4} \quad \text{hep-ex/0711.4889}$$

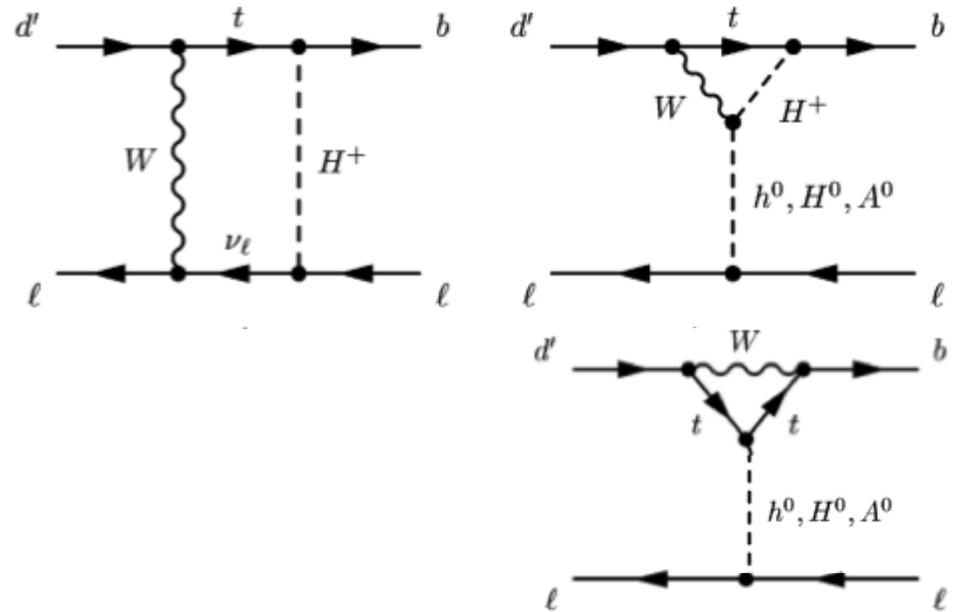
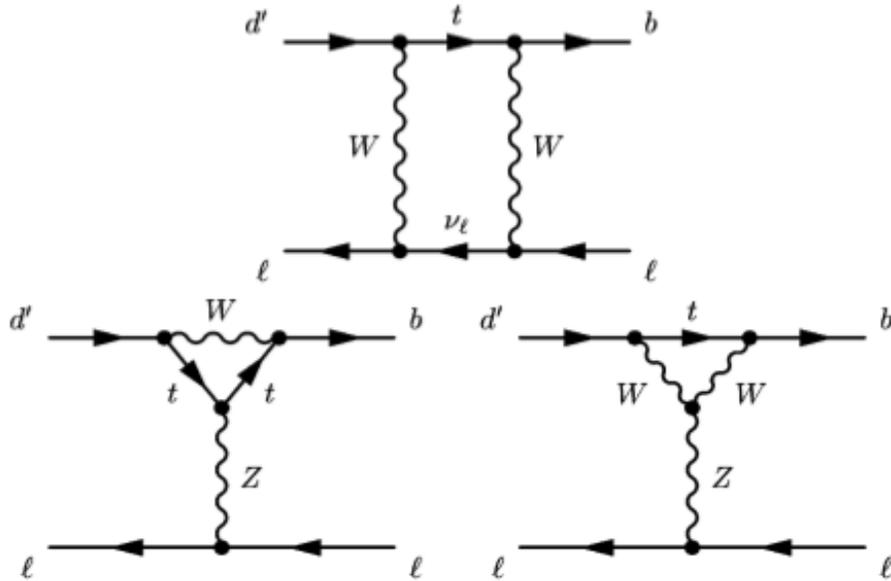
Blue+Red: excluded at 2 sigma.  
Red: excluded at 3 sigma.



# Flavor constraints: $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

SM

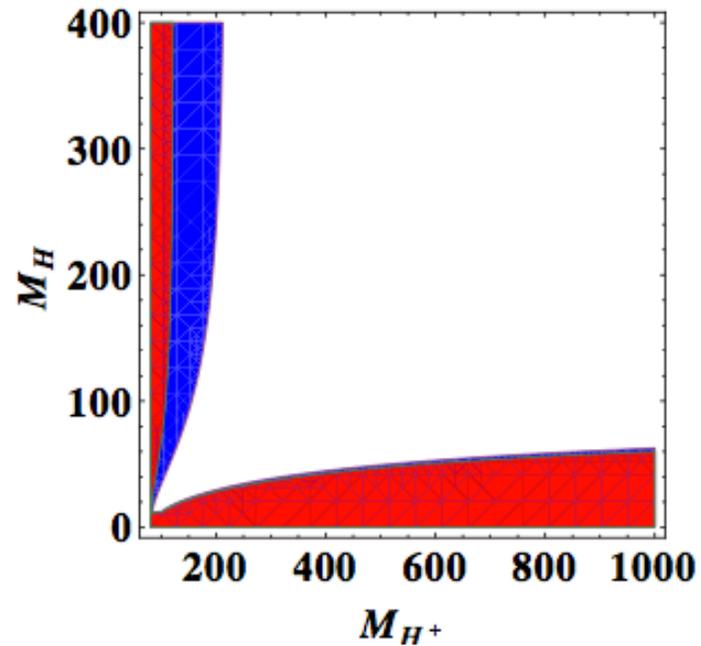
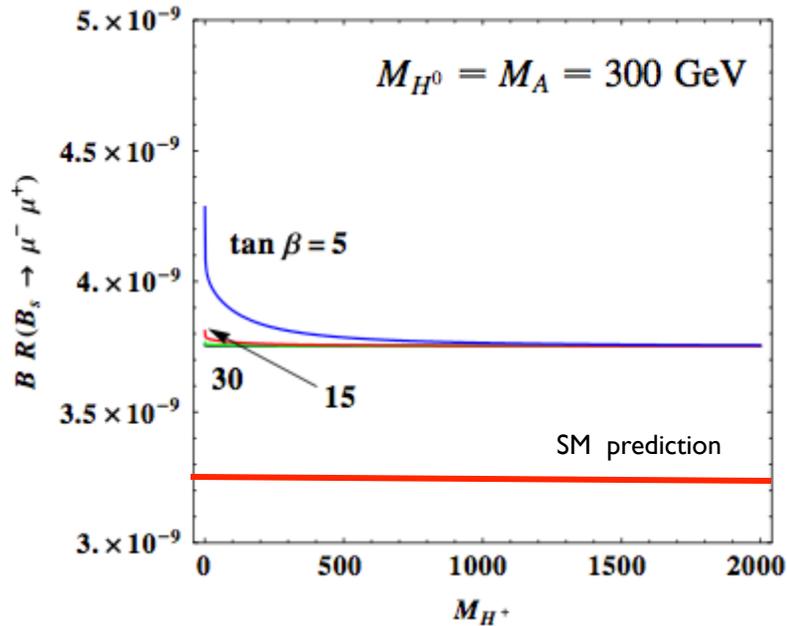
2HDMs



$$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)|_{\text{exp}} = (3.2_{-1.2}^{+1.5}) \times 10^{-9} \quad \text{R. Aaij et al. (LHCb Collaboration)}$$

$$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)|_{\text{SM}} = (3.23 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-9}$$

# Flavor constraints: $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ (Type I)



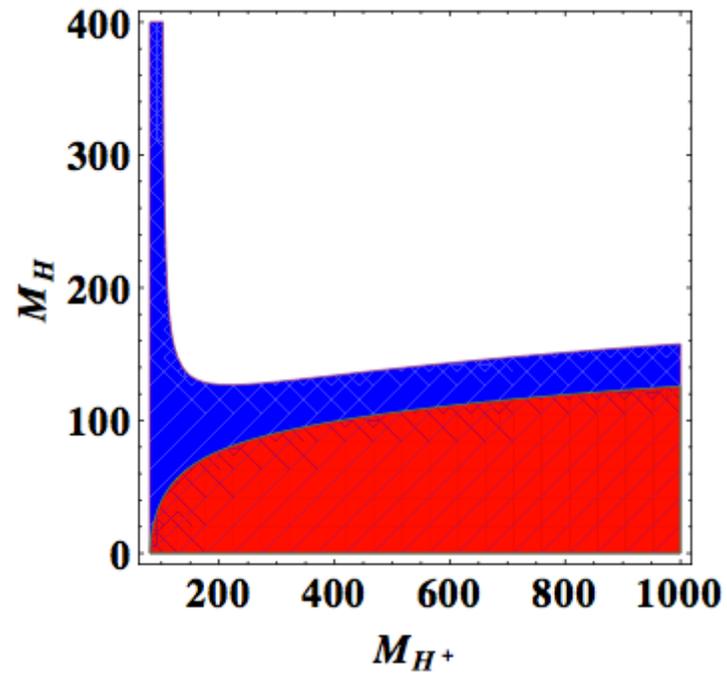
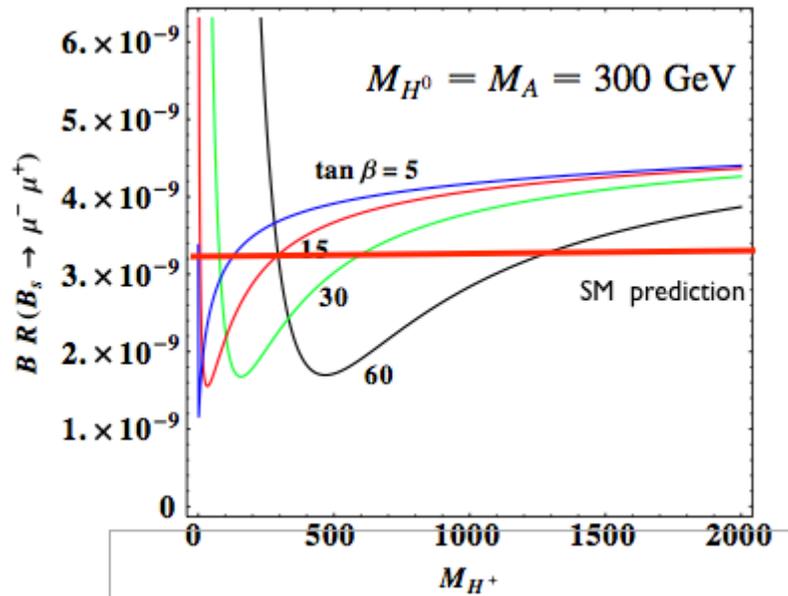
Assume  $M_H = M_A$

Blue+Red: excluded at 2 sigma.

Red: excluded at 3 sigma.

For  $M_{H^+} > 500 \text{ GeV}$ , the BR is almost a constant independent of  $M_{H^+}$ .

# Flavor constraints: $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ (Type II)



Blue+Red: excluded at 2 sigma.  
Red: excluded at 3 sigma.

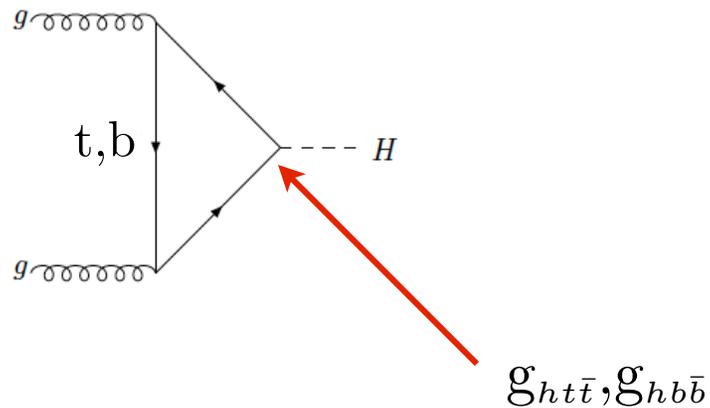
# Conclusions

- We have considered four variations of 2HDMs, which have a  $Z_2$  Symmetry.
- Only small regions of  $\alpha - \tan \beta$  can produce rates which are consistent with the experimental results from the LHC.
- The parameters of these models are strongly constrained by measurements.
- None of the models we studied can be excluded by current measurements.

**Backup slides**

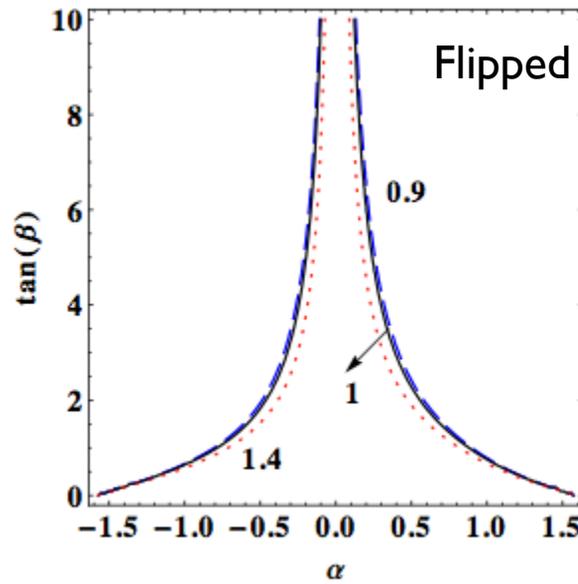
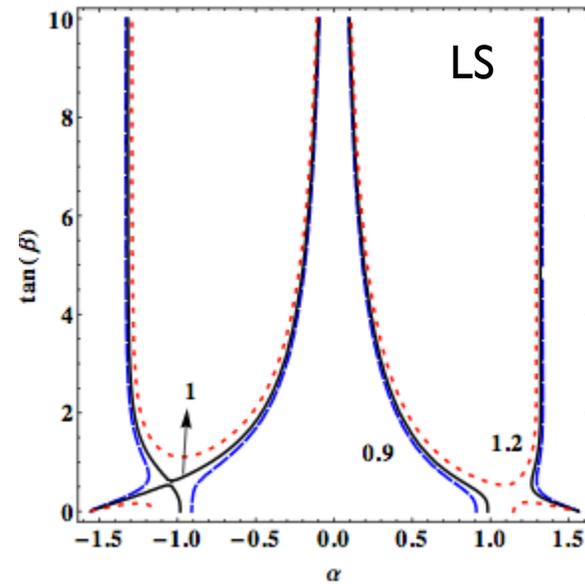
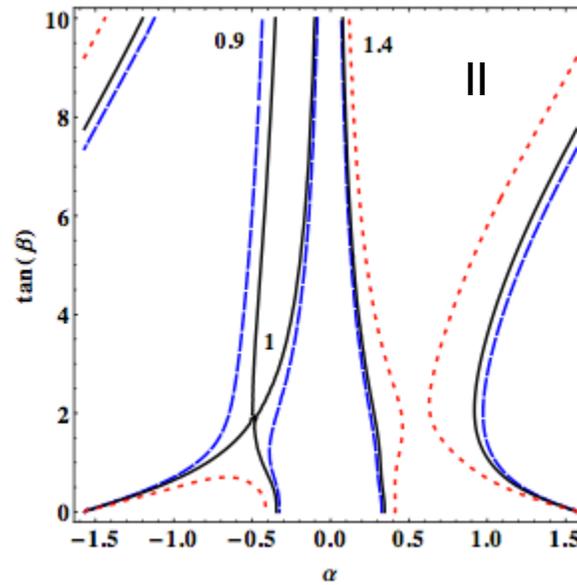
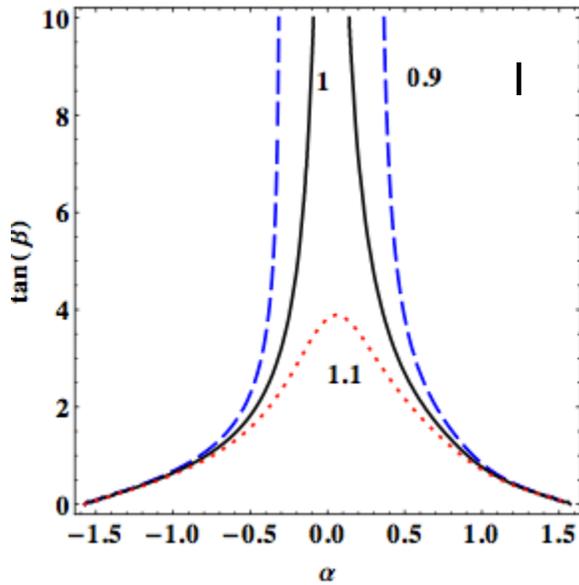
# Gluon fusion production

- gluon fusion (ggF)



- For the type II and flipped models, the bottom loop is proportional to  $-\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta}$  and can have large contributions in the large  $\tan \beta$  regions.

# Higgs to $\tau\bar{\tau}$ through ggF: $R_{\tau\bar{\tau}}^{ggF}$



- In Model I and the Flipped Model, the SM rate can be obtained for small alpha.
- Similarity: I & Flipped
- Similarity: II & LS
- Not identical because of total width.

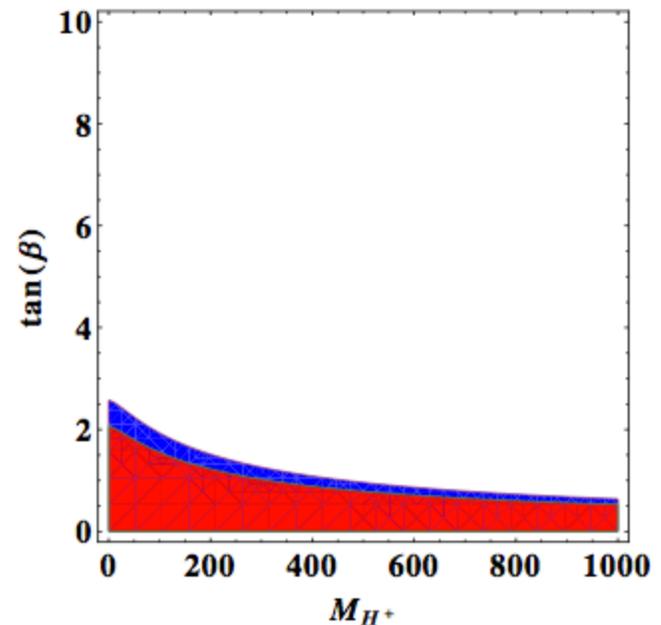
# Flavor constraints: $\Delta M_{B_d}$

$$\Delta M_{B_d}|_{\text{exp}} = 0.507 \pm 0.004 \text{ ps}^{-1}$$

hep-ex/0808.1297

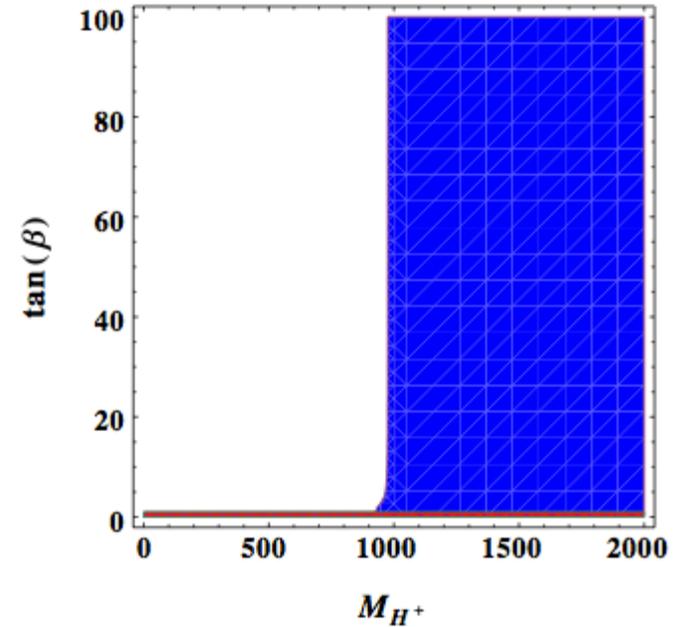
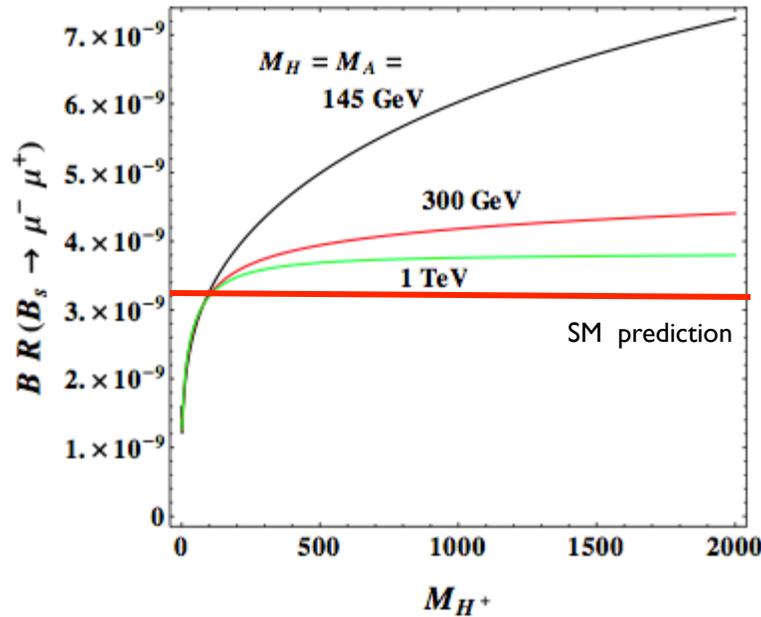
- The limits from  $\Delta M_{B_d}$  are identical in all 2HDMs, because it is proportional to  $\lambda_{tt}^2 = \cot^2 \beta$ .

Blue+Red: excluded at 2 sigma.  
Red: excluded at 3 sigma.



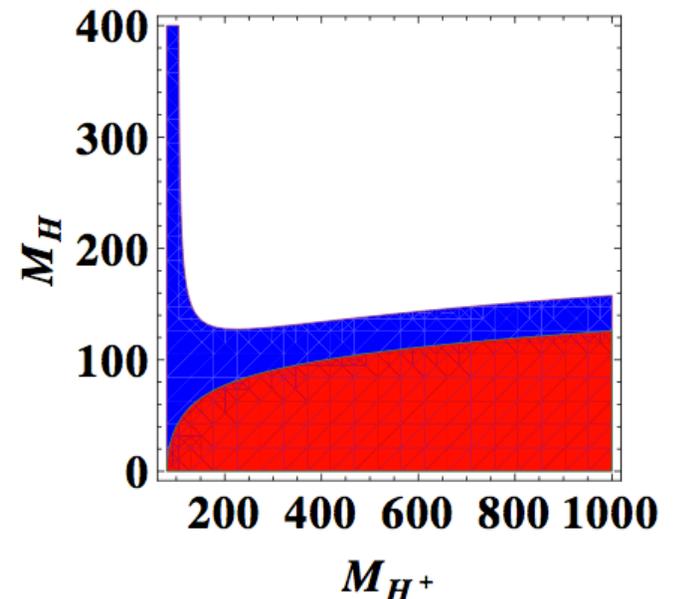
# Flavor constraints: $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ (Lepton-specific)

$M_{H^0} = M_A = 145$  GeV.

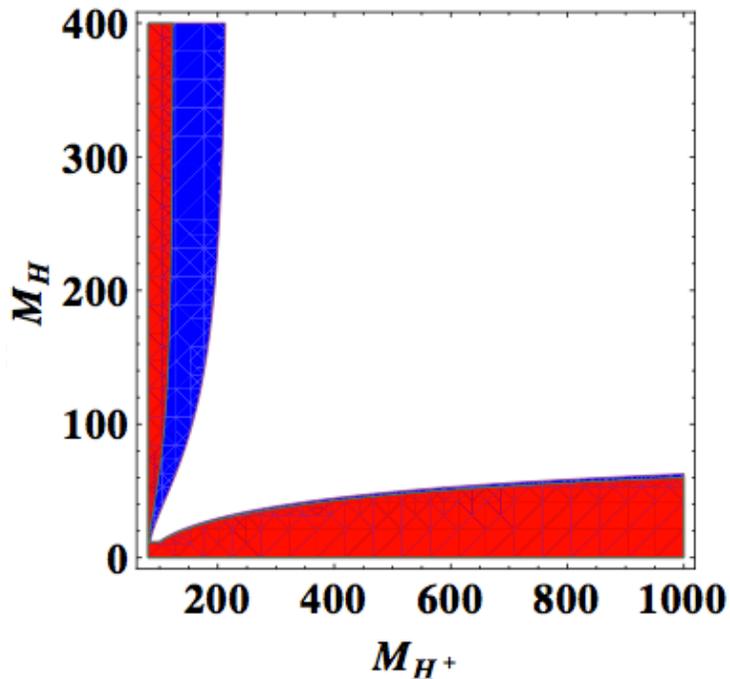
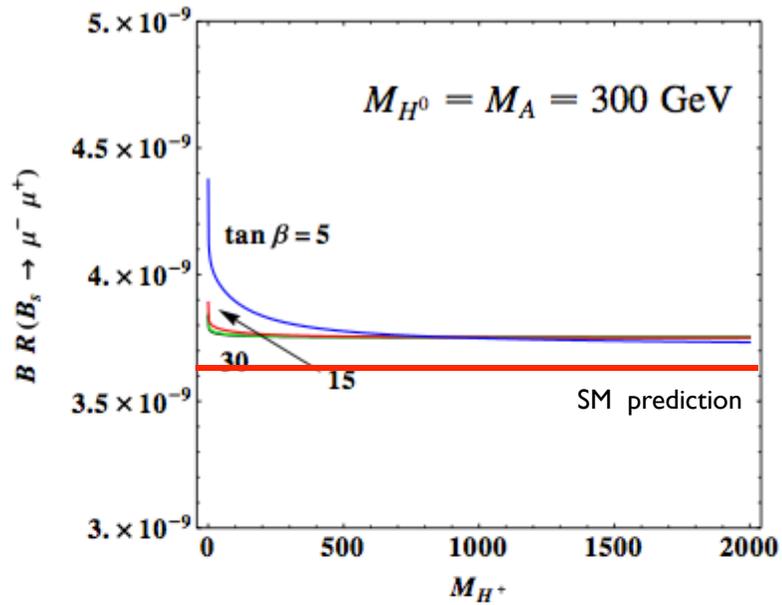


Blue+Red: excluded at 2 sigma.  
Red: excluded at 3 sigma.

The dominant contribution to  $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  is proportional to  $\lambda_{tt} \lambda_{\mu\mu}$  so the branching ratio is insensitive to  $\tan \beta$ .



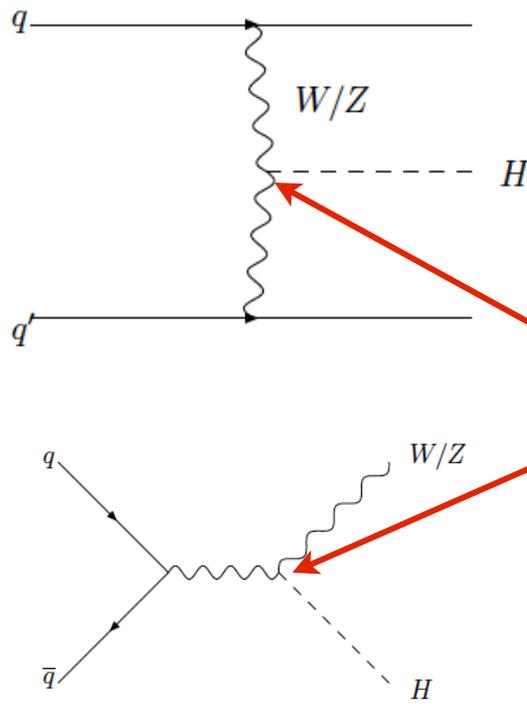
# Flavor constraints: $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ (Flipped)



Blue+Red: excluded at 2 sigma.  
 Red: excluded at 3 sigma.

# VBF/VH production

- Vector boson fusion (VBF)



$$R_{ff}^{\text{VBF},Vh} \sim \sin^2(\beta - \alpha) g_{hff}^2$$

$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$

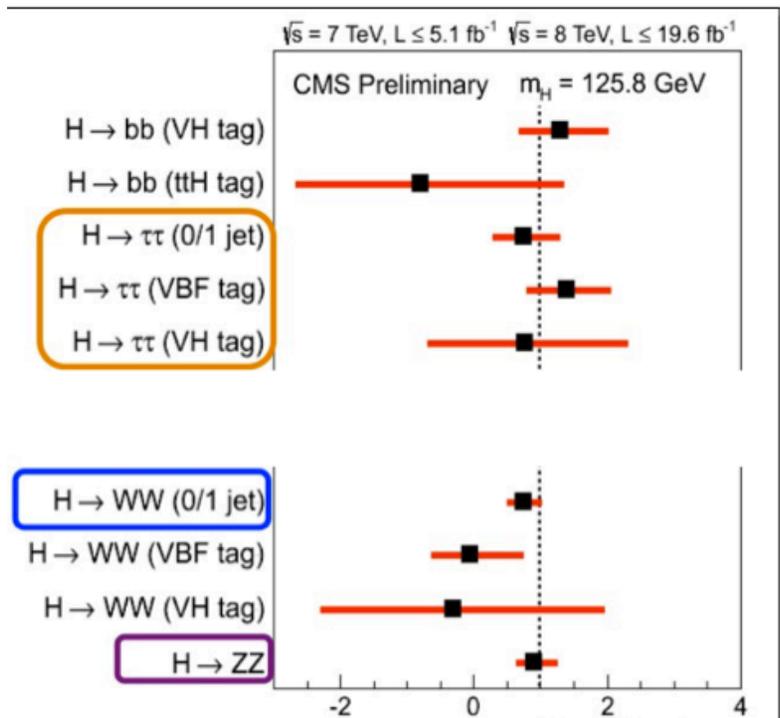
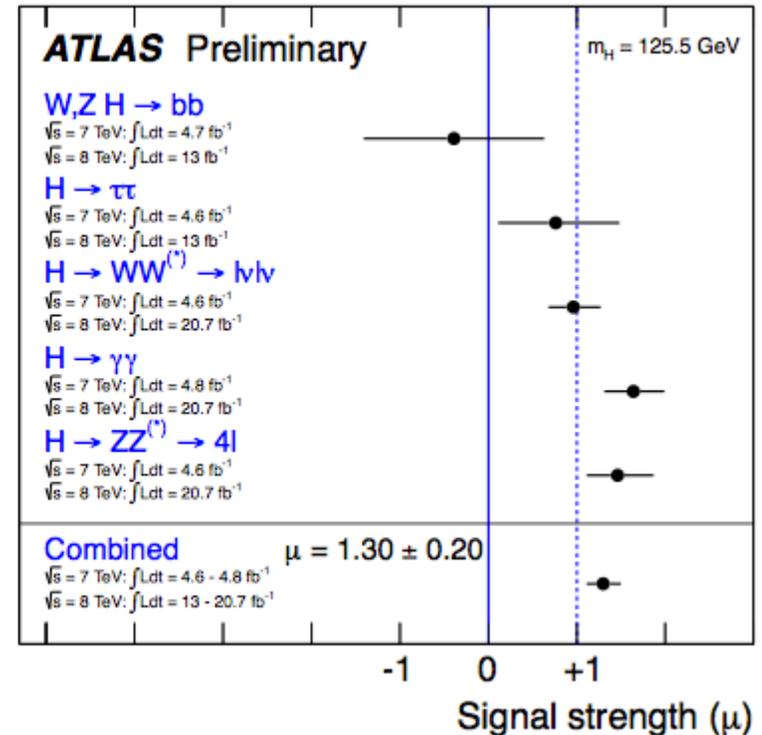
- associated production

# Higgs potential

$$\begin{aligned} V_{2\text{HDM}} = & m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 - [m_{12}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{H.c.}] \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) \\ & \times (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \lambda_5 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 \right. \\ & \left. + [\lambda_6 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) + \lambda_7 (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)] (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) + \text{H.c.} \right\}. \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yuk}} = -Y_d \bar{Q} \Phi_1 d - Y_u \bar{Q} \Phi_2^c u - Y_l \bar{L} \Phi_1 e + \text{h.c.} \quad \text{for type II.}$$

Higgs Decay Mode	$\hat{\mu}$ ( $m_H=125.5$ GeV)
$VH \rightarrow Vbb$	$-0.4 \pm 1.0$
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$0.8 \pm 0.7$
$H \rightarrow WW^{(*)}$	$1.0 \pm 0.3$
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$1.6 \pm 0.3$
$H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)}$	$1.5 \pm 0.4$
Combined	$1.30 \pm 0.20$



## New preliminary updates from some channels with full 2011+2012 dataset

- Updates from  $H \rightarrow WW$  and  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  channels
- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  Updated  
 $\mu = 0.78 \pm 0.27$  at 125 GeV
- $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$  update includes VBF tag

$ZZ(0/1 \text{ jet}): 0.84^{+0.32}_{-0.26}$   
 $ZZ(\text{dijet}): 1.22^{+0.84}_{-0.57}$

# Higgs production

